MAY 11, 1776. NUMBER 1292.

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

WITH THE FRESHEST ADVICES, BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.----*Suet.* in TIB. S. 28.

PRINTED by JOHN DIXON And WILLIAM HUNTER.

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The following proclamation was publiſhed by his Excellency General WASHINGTON *on his taking poſſeſſion of the town of* Boſton.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſquire,
General and Commander in Chief of the
THIRTEEN UNITED COLONIES.

WHEREAS the miniſterial army has abandoned the town of Boſton, and the forces of the United Colonies under my command are in poſſeſſion of the ſame, I have therefore thought it neceſſary, for the preſervation of peace, good order, and diſcipline, to publiſh the following orders, that no perſon offending therein may plead ignorance as an excuſe for their miſconduct.

All officers and ſoldiers are hereby ordered to live in the ſtricteſt peace and amity with the inhabitants; and no inhabitant, or other perſon, employed in his lawful buſineſs in the town, is to be moleſted in his perſon or property, on any pretence whatever.

If any officer or ſoldier ſhall preſume to ſtrike, impriſon, or otherwiſe ill treat any of the inhabitants, they may depend on being puniſhed with the utmoſt ſeverity. And if any officer or ſoldier ſhall receive any inſult from any of the inhabitants, he is to ſeek redreſs in a legal way, and no other.

Any non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier, or others under my command, who ſhall be guilty of robbing or plundering, in the town, are to be immediately confined, and will be moſt rigidly puniſhed. All officers are therefore ordered to be very vigilant in the diſcovery of ſuch offenders, and report their names and crime to the commanding officer in the town, as ſoon as may be.

The inhabitants, and others, are called upon to make known to the Quarter Maſter General, or any of his deputies, all ſtores belonging to the miniſterial army, that may be remaining or ſecreted in the town. Any perſon or perſons whatever that ſhall be known to conceal any of the ſaid ſtores, or appropriate them to his or their own uſe, will be conſidered as an enemy to America, and treated accordingly.

The Seleƈtmen, and other magiſtrates of the town, are deſired to return to the Commander in Chief the names of all or any perſon or perſons they may ſuſpect of being employed as ſpies upon the continental army, that they may be dealt with accordingly.

All officers of the continental army are enjoined to aſſiſt the civil magiſtrates in the execution of their duty, and to promote peace and good order. They are to prevent, as much a poſſible, the ſoldiers from frequenting tippling-houſes, and ſtrolling from their poſts. Particular notice will be taken of ſuch officers as are inattentive and remiſs in their duty; and, on the contrary, ſuch only as are active and vigilant will be entitled to future favour and promotion.

Given under my hand, at head quarters in Cambridge, the 21ſt day of March, 1776.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The SPEECH of Governor JOHNSTONE, in the Houſe of Commons, on *Thurſday* the 26th of *October*, 1775.

THE ſpeech of the Hon. Baronet who ſpoke laſt [Sir Adam Ferguſon] is very much like that we have juſt heard from the Throne, full of aſſumed falſe facts, and general undiſputed axioms, which the people in America are as ready to cloſe with as their adverſaries on this ſide. As for inſtance, the Hon. Gentleman ſays, "the Americans had ſome reaſons for their conduƈt in the firſt of thoſe diſputes; but now they have refuſed their *juſt* proportion of taxes, by rejeƈting Lord North's conciliatory propoſition of laſt year, and reſiſting the conſtitutional authority of Parliament, he is ready to devote them to deſtruƈtion." Who does not ſee that the whole queſtion, even according to this Hon. Gentleman, turns upon *juſt* proportion and conſtitutional authority? Now I deny that the people of America have ever refuſed to contribute their juſt proportion, when called upon in a conſtitutional way, and thoſe who aſſert the contrary ought to prove it. If the Hon. Gentleman vindicates the ſeverity of his conduƈt againſt his fellow ſubjeƈts in America, for rejeƈting the propoſition of laſt year, which the Noble Lord introduced about the middle of the ſeſſion, I think he reſts on as feeble ground as any man ever ſtood on. How does he vindicate the ſeverities in which he concurred before it could be known whether the ſubjeƈts in America would accede to this marvellous indulgence or not? His mind muſt have been ſtrangely biaſſed to the Noble Lord, if this could turn the ſcale of his reaſon. I really thought this fooliſh piece of paper had been ſo univerſally condemned, that I ſhould never again have heard any arguments founded on ſo flimſy a foundation. The purpoſe was clearly to amuſe the people on this ſide the Atlantic, and to divide the people on that. Having failed in its effeƈt, I underſtood, from many friends of government, that every rational argument in ſupport of the propoſition had been reprobated; for what, indeed, can be more truly ridiculous, than in a diſpute concerning the power of taxation, ſeriouſly to ſay to a ſenſible people, we admit there are many unanſwerable reaſons why this Aſſembly are unfit to impoſe taxes upon you, and therefore, if you will only tax yourſelves to *our* ſatisfaƈtion, we will forbear the exerciſe of a right to which we declare by the propoſition we are incompetent; but ſome men will ſay the Parliament can judge ſufficiently well of the groſs ſum, though unfit and incapable of determining on the manner in which it is to be raiſed. Who, that is accuſtomed to reaſon accurately, does not perceive that the eſtimate of ſupply muſt be regulated from a thorough knowledge of the ways and means, and that they are united in common ſenſe, as well as by the Engliſh conſtitution, to reſide in the ſame perſons. But the Hon. Baronet forgets that the main argument which drew the conceſſion of the conciliatory propoſition turns on this; the Americans have no repreſentatives in the Britiſh Parliament; they have not the ſecurity of other ſubjeƈts reſiding in Britain, who may not be repreſented, namely, that the members in taxing them muſt tax themſelves; on the contrary, it is the intereſt of every member to lay as much as poſſible on America to eaſe himſelf. This was the conſideration which "drew iron tears from Pluto's cheek," and has affeƈted ſo many members not remarkably tender towards the feeling of their fellow creatures. But let us conſider if this irreſiſtible objeƈtion, as it has been called by one of the friends of Adminiſtration, againſt taxing America by the Britiſh Parliament, does not equally apply, when we approve of the ſum offered, and tax them in the lump, as when we tax them in detail.

However, Sir, abſurd as this appears, it is not my capital objeƈtion to that mode of raiſing money, nor is it the objeƈtion of the Americans; they maintain the power of giving and granting their own money by their own free and voluntary conſent, is the only ſecurity they can retain for the juſt Adminiſtration of Government, at ſo great a diſtance from the ſeat of empire. That it is the main ſpring in their ſeveral eſtabliſhments, upon which the meeting and power of their ſeveral Aſſemblies depend, from whence the ſingular proſperity of the Britiſh colonies, above all others on the face of the earth, have flowed. They admit you have the power of limiting the means, by which they may acquire property, but they deny you the power of diſpoſing of this property, after it is ſo acquired. Thus in his Majeſty's ſpeech the ſame general undefined axioms prevail; "to be a ſubjeƈt of Great Britain, with all its conſequences, is to be the freeſt member of any civil ſtate in the known world. All America, with one voice, agree in this truth; their writings and their aƈtions proclaim their belief; but they maintain, as I aſſert, in their behalf, that one of the unalienable conſequences of that ſituation, is the giving and granting of aids for the ſupport of Government, according to the exigency that ſhall appear to their own underſtanding; and that to tax them in an Aſſembly when they have no repreſentatives, and by men who have no intereſt in the ſubſidy they impoſe, is contrary to the ſpirit of the Britiſh conſtitution, and in its conſequences muſt deprive them of all the eſſential rights of a Britiſh ſubjeƈt. Another eſſential right of a Britiſh ſubjeƈt is trial by jury; has not this been abrogated in many caſes by the late aƈts of Parliament, and totally deſtroyed in all civil cauſes in the extenſive province of Quebec? The writ of *habeas corpus* is another eſſential right of a Britiſh ſubjeƈt; has not this alſo been done away? I forbear to enumerate the other oppreſſive proceedings, contrary to the whole tenor of our government, diſſolving of charters without evidence, trial, or forfeiture; laws to deny the natural gifts of the elements, confounding the innocent with the guilty; becauſe when once the three great pillars of the Britiſh conſtitution are removed, taxing without repreſentatives, trial without jury, impriſonment without relief by writ of *habeas corpus*, the whole muſt neceſſarily fall into confuſion, and the reſt is not worth contending for. The people in America wiſely foreſee the ſuppreſſion of all their rights, in the train of thoſe iniquitous innovations. They perceive that every thing, which is dear to a freeman, is at ſtake, and they are willing, as becomes the children of their anceſtors, to put all to the riſk, and ſacrifice their lives and fortunes, rather than give up the liberty of a ſubjeƈt of Great Britain, with all its *conſequences*.

The Honorable Baronet has concluded his ſpeech with another reaſon for inducing us to join in the coercive meaſures propoſed by the addreſs, which is ſtill more extraordinary, ſaying, "Whether we ſucceed or not may be uncertain; but if we fail, we ſhall even then be no worſe than we were." Theſe are the very words of the noble Lord on the treaſury bench laſt year. I am perſuaded the worthy Baronet has words of his own ſo much at will, that he borrows from no man; but I am more ſurpriſed he can ſanctify ſuch opinions by his voice. If America is forced to invite foreign powers to ſhare in her commerce; if ſhe is drove to the neceſſity of following the example of Holland and Switzerland; if our armies are deſtroyed, our fleets wrecked, our treaſures waſted, our reputation for juſtice and humanity loſt, our ſenates corrupted by the emoluments which muſt fall to individuals, in the proſecution of ſo expenſive a war, and four ſhillings land tax entailed on us for ever, will the Hon. Gentleman ſay we are only where we were? What objeƈt can call the attention of the Houſe in a ſtronger degree than thoſe I have enumerated? And yet they are all involved in the queſtion now before you, if you reject the amendment propoſed. I ſay, it is unfair in Adminiſtration, and an affront to every individual member of the Houſe, to call upon them without any information laid on your table, without evidence brought to your bar, deſtitute of every material by which a rational creature can reſolve, to require he ſhould give his unlimited ſanƈtion to meaſures of ſuch moment, on the very firſt day perhaps of his arrival in town. The reaſon is obvious to me. The Miniſter clearly perceives if men were acquainted with the real ſtate of things in America, if they had time to acquire information, to reaſon and reflect, that all men of generous feelings would leave him, and even his moſt deſperate followers might be ſhaken: Men are to be brought to this black buſineſs hoodwinked; they are to be drawn in by degrees, till they cannot retreat. On the one hand, a dutiful addreſs to his Majeſty, full of thoſe general aſſurances of loyalty and reſpeƈt becoming ſubjeƈts to the firſt magiſtrate, is offered to your determination; on the other, a haſty approbation of meaſures you have had no time to conſider, from men you have every reaſon to ſuſpeƈt, lies before you. Is there a man who feels the dignity of his ſituation, that can heſitate in his choice upon ſuch an alternative?

I ſhall now expoſe to the Houſe the falſe facts which are aſſumed in his Majeſty's ſpeech, as compoſed by the Miniſter. Firſt, The Miniſter tells you he has called you early together. This I deny. The commencement of open hoſtilities was in April, the battle of Bunker's Hill in June, and the petition from the Congreſs in July; they ſeverally arrived in England within five or ſix weeks after the events. Now I maintain, as a member of Parliament entruſted with a voice in the ſupreme authority of the empire, that I am called to deliberate in the national council on ſuch great events. The next notorious untruth is, that the Americans are collecting a naval force. The third aſſertion, that the Americans meant only to amuſe by vague expreſſions of attachment to the parent ſtate, is equally injurious to their honour and to truth. This can only be inſerted as an excuſe for the bad conduƈt of Adminiſtration and their ill ſucceſs. The Americans told you in language the moſt direƈt and ſimple, again and again repeated, that they would reſiſt to the laſt appeal thoſe arbitrary innovations; but you affeƈted not to believe them; nevertheleſs, I maintain the armaments were calculated to reſiſt men in arms, and the inſufficiency aroſe from a total ignorance of the force, charaƈter, and diſpoſitions of the people in America, as well as a miſconception upon the effeƈt the ſeveral reſtraining bills paſſed laſt ſeſſions would produce; in ſhort, from a perfeƈt ignorance of the operations of cruelty and oppreſſion on high minded men, aƈting under the ſpirit of freedom. All their knowledge ſeems to have been drawn from one ſource, that of Governor Hutchinſon. The civil war now raging in America ſeems, ſtep by ſtep, to have been carried on by his advice. Whoever reads his letters, lately publiſhed in America, ſees every meaſure purſued by Adminiſtration to have been antecedently pointed out by this Gentleman in his *confidential* correſpondence, until his ſentiments ſeem dictated at laſt more by revenge and diſappointment than any other principle. What confidence ſhould be placed in the advice of a man who has declared in the cool moments of committing his reflections to paper that every Machiavelian policy is now to be vindicated towards the people of America? I am here ſuppoſing the letters in my hand to be genuine, and there is little reaſon to doubt their authenticity, as they remain uncontradiƈted. It matters not to me, as a judge, how they were procured. The only queſtion reſpeƈting my opinion on the conduƈt of Mr. Hutchinſon at preſent is, are the letters genuine or not? For in this I always differed from the Lords of the Council, who determined on the complaint of the province of New England againſt Governor Hutchinſon, on the former letters they diſcovered. The Lords of the Council laid the whole ſtreſs on the manner in which the letters had been obtained. No man could admire the abilities of the advocate more than I did on that occaſion; it was his buſineſs to enflame the paſſions, to cover the turpitude of Governor Hutchinſon's conduƈt, under crimes of a greater die; but it was ſhameful in the judges to be led away, it was unworthy the diſcrimination ſo neceſſary to that character, to mingle the manner of obtaining the letters with the fact they were brought to prove. I ſhall ſuppoſe the letters had been obtained as infamouſly as the Eſſay on Woman, and more infamouſly it is impoſſible; yet my judgment on the conduƈt of a Governor writing to men in high authority, on the political affairs of his province, and concluding as his advice, that the liberty of Britiſh ſubjeƈts muſt be abridged, would not have been altered from that circumſtance. And here I muſt avow my ſentiments as freely as Governor Hutchinſon has communicated his, that any officer in government, much leſs the ſupreme magiſtrate, entruſted with the preſervation of the rights of every individual in his province, who could entertain ſuch ſentiments, is unfit to be employed in any office, civil or military, after a fact of ſo heinous a nature againſt the conſtitution being fully proved. I am confident our anceſtors, inſtead of giving ſuch a man an enormous penſion, would have inflicted the puniſhment he deſerved, which I think ſhould have been an addreſs to the Crown, that he might never more have been employed in the ſervice of the public.

[*To be continued.*]

LONDON, *December* 23.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Monday the following PROTEST *was entered againſt the proceedings of the Houſe on Friday laſt, on the ſecond reading of the bill to prohibit all trade and commerce with certain* colonies *in* AMERICA.

DISSENTIENT,

1ſt, BECAUSE this bill, by conſidering the colonies in America as a foreign nation, and declaring war on them in that character, has a direƈt tendency to effeƈt an entire, and, we fear, permanent ſeparation between the two capital parts of this empire. It is new to behold a nation making a ſeparation of its parts by a law, in hopes of reuniting them by a treaty. The ſovereign power has hitherto always regarded rebellion as the criminal aƈt of individuals, and not the hoſtility of any great collective body of the community. The framers of this bill admit the principle in its full force, although by all the proviſions they every where contradiƈt it; for whilſt the clauſes of the bill conſign all to puniſhment, the preamble only declares, that many are guilty, the legiſlature chooſing to be conſidered rather as unjuſt to particulars, than confeſs itſelf to be univerſally odious. The Engliſh on both ſides of the ocean are now taught, by aƈt of Parliament, to look on themſelves as ſeparate nations; nations ſuſceptible of general hoſtility, and proper parties for mutual declarations of war, and treaties of peace. We are, by this aƈt, preparing their minds for that independence which we charge them with affeƈting, whilſt we drive them to the neceſſity of it by repeated injuries.

2dly, BECAUSE this bill enables and encourages the navy of England to make an indiſcriminate prey of the property of Engliſh ſubjeƈts trading to or from the colonies (even of the ſhips which lie quiet in the American ports) without regarding whether that property belongs to friends or enemies, to the dutiful or to

the disobedient. This plan of promiscuous rapine (unworthy of the wisdom and decorum of Government) must complete what yet remains to be completed of the union in North America against the authority of Parliament. Parliament, in this bill, seems much more inclined to distress, than able or willing to protect. In North America the refractory and submissive may be blended together. In the West Indies all are innocent; but all are doomed to a much more severe, and much more certain punishment, than falls upon the most guilty in North America. The whole accommodation, if not the immediate subsistence, of the West India islands, depends on a commercial connexion with the continent, from which, by this bill, they are expressly restrained. One of the chief, and much the most plausible of the complaints, made last year against the North American colonies, was a resolution on their part to withhold supply from the sugar plantations. But this year we have made ourselves to adopt and sanctify that very conduct which we had painted to the world in such odious colours. It must appear as if this bill was purposely made against the West Indies; and left the people of the United Colonies might return to sentiments of fraternal affection, or from motives of self-interest, or from impatience of so hard a restraint, should disobey or elude the orders of the Congress, and afford relief to our innocent planters in the West Indies, it seems as if an act of the British Parliament came in aid of that authority, and provided that no supply whatsoever shall be carried to the West Indies, contrary to the resolution of the Congress.

3dly, BECAUSE this bill greatly exceeds in violence the pattern of injustice which it seems to follow. In some respects the prohibition of the Congress materially differed from the prohibition of this bill. Their's was not immediate. Time was given to the West Indies for supply, both from America and other places. No confiscations were made. We, on the other hand, have permitted the trade from America as long as it was necessary to save ourselves from famine, and to enable the colonies to pay their debts. This supply they have made plentifully, and many of these debts they have discharged most honourably. In return for this, to us useful and honourable behaviour, Ministry, abusing the bounty of Providence, on the first restoration of domestic plenty, has fabricated a bill for seizing American vessels, now trading under the faith of an act of Parliament, no ship of their's being suffered to return to it's own country, either from hence, or from the West Indies.

4thly, BECAUSE the bill, not satisfied with making predatory war upon the trade of the colonies, thinks it necessary to stimulate particular avarice and rapacity to an activity in such service, by rendering captures of North American vessels and goods the property of the captors. This regulation is now, for the first time, by any regular authority in this kingdom, to be adopted in a civil contention. We consider this method of holding out the spoil of their fellow citizens, for the reward of alacrity in civil wars, as a source of the most dangerous corruption that can be conceived; in the first instance to our navy, and in its consequence to our army. A number of bold, enterprising men, trained to the profession of arms, with fortunes to make, and promotion to be obtained, are naturally lovers of war. When they have once tasted of emoluments from domestic spoil, they will no longer look on the commerce of England as an object of protection, but of plunder. They will see the prosperous state of peaceful domestic industry, not with pleasure, but with envy. They will be taught to wish for those lucrative civil commotions, which they will always have the means of provoking. Our soldiers in the land service will see no reason for their being distinguished from the marine; and they will call for the plunder of English trading towns, when they see that the seamen have been indulged in the plunder of English trading ships. It never can be safe for a state to hold out an interest in disturbing it, to those who have the sword in their hand. The greatest republic of which history gives us any knowledge was subverted by this licence of domestic plunder. We are perfectly assured that the navy of England wants no such unnatural and impious encouragement towards the performance of any duty which their known public spirit, and yet uncorrupted honour, may make it fit for them to perform. And it is no less on their's, than on the public account, a matter of the most serious affliction to us, that a service always looked upon (and hitherto most justly) not only without fear or jealousy, but with the most partial affection in every part of this empire, should be unnecessarily exposed to the lasting odium which must attend those who are enriched from the spoils of citizens, amongst whom they may be obliged to spend their lives, and form their connexions. Civil wars (when they must be made) should be made in such a manner as not to render the return to peace and cordiality impracticable. If the spoil ordered by this act had been left in the Crown, the Crown might use it as an encouragement for a return to obedience, and as a means of future peace. It is now only a provocation, through despair and resentment, to perpetual hostility. We cannot possibly discern how any necessary operation of war is strengthened by this disgrace of legislature. But if the arms now used should succeed, so as to enforce a temporary and reluctant obedience, we see but too well that this bill will leave such a sting in the minds of the colonists, as to render our government there hated and suspected, and therefore for ever precarious.

5thly, BECAUSE this bill, by anticipating all legal judgment of the offences of those whose goods are forfeited, overturns one of the most excellent and profoundly considered parts of that fundamental law, the Declaration of Rights, which declares, "that all grants of fines and forfeitures of particular persons, before conviction, are illegal and void." This provision is expressly made, lest rapacious Ministers, scenting confiscation, or rapacious soldiers, allured by the lust of plunder, should be induced to forge or provoke plots and rebellions, in order to enrich themselves out of the public disorders.

6thly, BECAUSE very extensive commercial property of British subjects, (implicated by the nature of commercial intercourse with that of innocent Englishmen residing here) is to be taken out of the equitable jurisdiction of the common law of England, and from that inestimable birthright of the subjects of this kingdom, a trial by jury, and carried to the Court of Admiralty to be tried by a single judge, on the rules of an arbitrary foreign law.

7thly, BECAUSE the whole scheme of this predatory war of private lucre is put under the arbitrary direction of certain commissioners, to us unknown, even by name; who have power to give such countenance to the ravages authorised by this bill as their arbitrary will shall suggest; to pardon, or except from pardon, any number or description of persons, and with such exceptions as they shall see fit, without any other rule than their own private opinion, fancy, caprice, favour, or resentment; and, without any other rule, to open or keep shut any colony, province, county, town, district, or place. We are of opinion that the power left to the commissioners is perfectly unjustifiable and unconstitutional. It has, besides, a tendency to create the most shameful and mischievous monopolies. The power given to the Admiralty, and to the West India Governors, to licence ships, is of the same nature. If such monopolies and jobs should not arise from such powers, it is no fault of this bill, which, as if it had these purposes in view, has taken especial care to provide as strong a temptation as human nature, set above law and restraint, and furnished with every facility to corruption, can possibly be exposed to.

8thly, BECAUSE we know nothing of the business of these commissioners, further than the above arbitrary discretion with regard to pardons. Rumour gives out that they are to have a power to treat with the Americans for a redress of their grievances. Of this, however, neither the speech from the throne, nor the bill, have given the least intimation. Although, if the commissioners treat on this subject at all, acts and powers of Parliament being the matter of complaint, the commissioners ought to derive some previous authority from Parliament, in order to give weight and efficacy to their negotiations, and to preserve some appearance of dignity in ourselves. It is hardly proper that Parliament should appear in no other light than as the instrument of penal restrictions, attainder, penalties, and confiscations; as the maker of menacing addresses, and the rejector of dutiful petitions. It is hardly decent to shew ourselves fierce and inflexible here, but to be satisfied with permitting unknown persons whom Ministers shall choose in future to appoint, to dispose in America of powers and acts of Parliament at their pleasure: Leaving us first the odium of rejecting reasonable requests, and afterwards the disgrace of ratifying shameful concessions.

9thly, BECAUSE we reject with indignation, that clause of this bill, which by a refinement in tyranny, and in a sentence worse than death, obliges the unhappy men who shall be made captives in this predatory war, to bear arms against their families, kindred, friends, and country; and after being plundered themselves, to become accomplices in plundering their brethren. If there exists a doubt whether to justify the infliction of capital punishment or desertion, it should be necessary to prove that a seaman was a pressed man or a volunteer. The object of this clause is to deprive the American seaman of the plea of his being a pressed man, as it declares that he is to be considered to all intents and purposes, as having entered voluntarily into the service. By this clause, not only common seamen, but masters of vessels are, without regard to age or circumstances, or condition, to be ignominiously turned before the mast, and subjected to the austere discipline of the boatswain. Persons, in that subordinate station, not being animated with the liberal and ingenuous spirit which distinguishes officers in the navy, and taught to consider these forced volunteers as rebels, will be but too apt to aggravate miseries of captivity by insult and outrage. These prisoners, among the comrades they are obliged to live and serve with, may very probably be often forced to behold the spoils of their honest industry, and the natural support of their sober families, squandered in riot and profligate debauchery before their faces. This we look upon as the last degree of wretchedness and indignity, to which human nature can be subjected. This cruelty, unknown to the most savage nations, is to be practised by Englishmen on Englishmen. It has been said in Parliament, that the pay the prisoners are to receive is to be considered as a full compensation for the principles they are obliged to violate. We do not envy any one that sentiment. An attempt is also made to justify it by the supposed right of pressing. We cannot conceive that the burthens of subjection ought ever to be imposed, where the protection belonging to it is denied, or that a man can ever be despoiled of his goods as a foreign enemy, and at the same time obliged to serve the state as a citizen. This compulsion we have never heard to be practised on any prisoners in war, or rebellion—nor do we know any example of it, except among pirates—the outlaws and enemies of human society.

10thly, BECAUSE a bill unprecedented in its nature, and so important in its consequences, is brought in at a time of a year, when by experience it is known, that most of the independent members of both Houses are called away by their domestic affairs, and when few but those in the immediate pay of the Court, and attending on their employments, are in town. This we conceive to be done in order to impress the public with a delusive idea, that those measures are agreeable to greater numbers in both Houses, than in reality they are. The only part of this bill which we approve, is the repeal of the unjust and improvident acts which have produced all the evil effects which we had foreseen, and none of the good which was pretended as the ground for making them; acts, as unfit for, as incapable of execution. But to our inexpressible grief, and to the disgrace of the public Councils of this kingdom, Ministers, untaught by misfortunes, and unchecked by disappointments, at the very instant they are obliged to demolish the old fabric of their expression, as useless and mischievous, are building up another on nearly the same model, and with the same materials, adding only something more of that injustice and violence, which have always proved mischievous, in proportion as they have been augmented.

RICHMOND.	ROCKINGHAM.
PONSONBY.	CHEDWORT.
FITZWILLIAM.	ABINGTON.
ABERGAVENNY.	MANCHESTER.

To the PRINTERS.

GENTLEMEN,

BE pleased to insert the following in your gazette, and oblige many of your customers.

To the Officers in the Army.

GENTLEMEN,

FROM the duty we owe to God and our country, we freely and cheerfully part with our sons at this time, many of them the props of our old age, and support of our families. We send them forth, under your government and direction, to fight our battles against the cruel invaders of our *rights* and *liberties*.—We give them up to you as their parents and guardians, as well as their Captains and commanders. Suffer us then to urge it upon YOU to be careful of their morals. We less dread the loss of their lives in the field, than we do the loss of their virtue in the camp. We are often shocked, and astonished, with the accounts we hear of the profanity and debauchery which prevail there. O! Sirs, for God's sake put a stop to these vices; it is certainly in your power, in a great degree, and as certainly your most indispensable duty. To mention no other obligation, you all profess to follow and be ruled by the resolves and directions of the Continental Congress. Why do you then allow the execrable sin of profane cursing and swearing to be followed with impunity, and also the destructive vice of gaming? Shall our sons (if it please God to guard them safe through the dangers and perils of war) return to us so debauched and corrupted as to be the curse of our families, and grief of our hearts, the remaining part of our lives? Shall they be ever after nuisances to society, and pests in the country their valour helped to save? God forbid! Rather let them die in the field, and be devoured by wild beasts and birds of prey, their unburied bones lie whitening in the sun, than that should be the unhappy case! But, Gentlemen, may we not hope better things?——Excuse the liberty we have taken, in this short hint, as we are all greatly interested in so important an affair.

We are your most obedient humble servants,

The Parents of the Youth in the Army.

IN CONGRESS, SATURDAY, *March* 16, 1776.

IN times of impending calamity and distress, when the liberties of America are imminently endangered, by the secret machinations and open affaults of an infidious and vindictive Administration, it becomes the indispensable duty of these hitherto free and happy colonies, with true penitence of heart, and the most reverent devotion, publicly to acknowledge the over-ruling providence of GOD, to confess and deplore our offences against him, and to supplicate his interposition for averting the threatened danger, and prospering our strenuous efforts in the cause of FREEDOM, VIRTUE, and POSTERITY.

The Congress THEREFORE, considering the warlike preparations of the British Ministry to subvert our invaluable rights and privileges, and to reduce us, by fire and sword, by the savages of the wilderness, and our own domesticks, to the most abject and ignominious bondage; desirous, at the same time, to have people of all ranks and degrees duly impressed with a solemn sense of GOD's superintending providence, and of their duty devoutly to rely in all their lawful enterprises on his aid and direction, do earnestly recommend that Friday the 17th day of May next be observed, by the said colonies, as a day of HUMILIATION, FASTING, and PRAYER, that we may, with united hearts, confess and bewail our manifold sins and transgressions, and by a sincere repentance, and amendment of life, appease his righteous displeasure, and, through the merits and mediation of JESUS CHRIST, obtain his pardon and forgiveness: Humbly imploring his assistance to frustrate the cruel purposes of our unnatural enemies, and, by inclining their hearts to justice and benevolence, prevent the farther effusion of kindred blood; but if, continuing deaf to the voice of reason and humanity, and inflexibly bent on desolation and war, they constrain us to repel their hostile invasions by open resistance, that it may please the *Lord of Hosts, the God of Armies*, to animate our officers and soldiers with invincible fortitude, to guard and protect them in the day of battle, and to crown the continental arms by sea and land with victory and success: Earnestly beseeching him to bless our civil rulers, and the representatives of the people in their several Assemblies and Conventions, to preserve and strengthen their union, to inspire them with an ardent disinterested love of their country, to give wisdom and stability to their councils, and direct them to the most efficacious measures for establishing the rights of America on the most honourable and permanent basis: That he would be graciously pleased to bless all the people in these colonies with health and plenty, and grant that a spirit of incorruptible patriotism, and of pure undefiled religion, may universally prevail; and this continent be speedily restored to the blessings of PEACE and LIBERTY, and enabled to transmit them inviolate to the latest posterity. And it is recommended to Christians of all denominations to assemble for public worship, and abstain from servile labour on the said day.

By order of Congress.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

THE colours of the AMERICAN FLEET to have a snake with thirteen rattles, the fourteenth budding, described in the attitude of going to strike, with this motto, "DON'T "TREAD ON ME!"

It is a rule in Heraldry, that the *worthy properties* of the animal in the crest borne shall be considered, and that the *base ones* cannot be intended. The ancients considered the snake, or serpent, as an emblem of wisdom, and (in certain attitudes) of endless duration. The rattle snake is properly a representative of America, as this animal is found in no other part of the world. The eye of this creature excels in brightness that of any other animal; she has no eyelids, and is therefore an emblem of vigilance; she never begins an attack, nor ever surrenders; she is therefore an emblem of magnanimity and true courage. When injured, or in danger of being injured, she never wounds until she has given notice to her enemies of their danger; no other of her kind shews such generosity. When she is undisturbed, and in peace, she does not appear to be furnished with weapons of any kind; they are latent in the roof of her mouth, and even when extended for her defence, appear to those who are unacquainted with them, to be weak and contemptible; yet their wounds, however small, are decisive and fatal. She is solitary, and associates with her kind only when it is necessary for their preservation. Her poison is alone the necessary means of digesting her food, and certain destruction to her enemies. The power of fascination attributed to her (by a generous construction) resembles America. Those who look steadily on her are delighted, and involuntarily advance towards her; and having once approached her, never leave her. She is frequently found with thirteen rattles, and they increase yearly. She is beautiful in youth, and her beauty increases with her age; her tongue is blue, and forked as the lightning.

To be SOLD *by the Subscriber, at his Store in* WILLIAMSBURG, *the following Articles, for ready Money only.*

BROADCLOTHS, Thread and Silk Breeches Patterns, black Silk Lasting, Serge Dusoy, Damascus, Loretto, Tobine, *India* Persians, Lustrings, Muslins, Gauze, Cambrick, Lawn and Gauze Handkerchiefs and Aprons, black Minionet and Blond Lace, Ditto laced Hats, plain Ditto, Women's Hats and Bonnets, Gloves, Ribands, Fans, Necklaces, Cap Wire, Paste Combs, gilt Shoe and Knee Buckles, large Dressing Glasses, black Walnut Tea Chests, Do. Candlesticks, Japan Waiters, painted Chimney and Table Covers, Decanters, Wine Glasses, Stands and Castors, Ticklers, Window Glass, Spanish Brown, red and white Lead, Saws, Scythes, Two-Shilling Nails, a Variety of China Cups, Saucers, and Teapots, Guns and Gun Locks, a large Quantity of Grubbing and Hilling Hoes, broad and narrow Axes, Steelyards of all Sizes, *Dutch* Ovens, Brass and Iron Skillets, Tea Kitchens and Kettles, Sheep and Tailors Shears, Scissors, Razor Straps, Combs, Fish Hooks, Cork Screws, Shoemakers and Saddlers Tools, Saddles, Bridles, and a considerable Number of other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

WILLIAM PITT.

To be RENTED,

THE Tenement lately occupied by *Zenith Tate* (formerly by *Fortunatus Sydnor*) upon *Shockoe* Hill, in the Town of *Richmond*, to be entered on immediately. For further Particulars inquire of *Joshua Storrs*, or the Subscriber, in *Goochland*.

JOSEPH WATKINS.

To be SOLD, *at the late Dwelling-House of* ANTHONY ROBINSON, *deceased, in the lower End of* York *County, on* Wednesday *the* 15*th Instant* (May) *if fair, otherwise next fair Day*,

ALL the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs; also a Pair of Globes, a Riding Chair, a large Canoe, and sundry other Articles too tedious to mention. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed to Purchasers for all Sums above 25*s.* on giving Bond, with approved Security; the Bonds to carry interest from the Date if not discharged within one Month after they become due.

MERRITT MOORE, Executor.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 11, 1776.

ALL Persons in my Debt, for Shaving, Dressing, *&c.* contracted before I entered into Partnership with Mr. *Wylie*, are once more requested to discharge their Accounts (some of which have been standing for Years) that I may be enabled to pay those Debts which I have been under a Necessity of contracting for the Support of my Family through their Neglect. If this Application proves ineffectual, and the Law should not be open to force Compliance, those who are deficient will have their Names exposed in the Gazette. Gentlemen who pay me punctually may rely on my constant Attendance, and utmost Endeavours to give Satisfaction, others can expect no more of my Services.

GEORGE LAFONG.

NEWPORT *(Rhode Iſland) April* 8.

LAST Wedneſday night three Negroes, from this town, went on board the men of war lying in our road. It is ſuppoſed that all the Negroes fled on board thoſe ſhips will be ſold in the Weſt Indies in a very ſhort time.

Laſt week nine men deſerted from the miniſterial navy, on this ſtation, and brought off three boats.

April 15. Thurſday laſt, towards night, the ſhip Scarborough, of 20 guns, a tranſport ſhip of 200 tons and 16 guns, a brig loaded with proviſions, and a ſloop loaded with ſalt, came into this bay, and anchored between Goat Iſland and Connanicut. In the evening two row-gallies, commanded by Captains Grimes and Hyer, with a number of volunteers from the army on this iſland, took the brig and ſloop; after which a battery at the north part of this town, a battery at Brenton's Point, and the gallies, played ſo briſkly upon the ſhips, that they were ſoon obliged to move out of the reach of the batteries, and went under Connanicut. Capt. Hyer, in one of the gallies, lay within muſket ſhot of the Scarborough, firing upon her, while Capt. Grimes boarded and ſent off the brig and ſloop. The Scarborough did the galley ſome damage in her hull and rigging, and the muſketry from her tops wounded one of Capt. Hyer's people very badly, which was all the injury received on the American ſide. This bold action, of taking of two veſſels cloſe under the ſtern of a 20 gun ſhip, may poſſibly convince our enemies that the Yankies are not ſuch daſtards, as the Tories in this country have repreſented them.

There were 17 hands taken in the above veſſels, who inform that the ſhips were from Georgia, the tranſport having on board 140 ſoldiers; that the Scarborough was commanded by Capt. Barclay, and had on board James Wright, Governor of Georgia, his family, and ſome other Tories of that place: That the brig was from Philadelphia, taken going into Georgia; that the ſloop was from ſome of the iſlands, commanded by Capt. Gregory Cozzens, of this place, and taken near Georgia; that they were bound to Boſton, and had parted with ſeveral other prizes, one of which, a ſloop, arrived here on Saturday, and anchored between the two ſhips.

Saturday morning, and yeſterday night, a battery of Connanicut ſo diſturbed the quiet of the Scarborough, the tranſport ſhip, and the ſloop, that they took the advantage of a fair wind, and puſhed out to ſea; but as they paſſed the hill, hulled the Scarborough twice, and ſent one 18 pounder through the ſloop. The Scarborough returned a very heavy fire on both the batteries, without doing the leaſt damage.—Our bay is now free from pirates.

Extract of a letter from JAMAICA, *February* 10.

"The times here are very troubleſome; all the European ſhips are taking in cannon, fearing to be attacked by our privateers cruiſing off the banks of Newfoundland for them; the French ſeem to be much in favour of the Americans, likewiſe one third of this iſland at leaſt: This town has been in confuſion theſe two days paſt, occaſioned by the arrival of the Squirrel, Captain Douglaſs, who brings intelligence that he ſpoke with three ſail, being part of a French fleet, together with a great number of tranſports, amounting to 17,000 men, bound for Hiſpaniola; another account ſays that nine ſail of the line, with the above number of men, had actually arrived.

"The Admiral's barge ſtopped here this moment, and confirms the above, as alſo two Frenchmen that have juſt been examined. This town is in much the ſame ſituation as Newport was upon receiving the account of the Lexington battle. It is reported that martial-law will be read on Monday morning; the Council have been ſitting theſe two days. The Admiral's ſhip, and the Squirrel, are all the force here. No flour in this iſland but what is muſty and hard; the neweſt being ſix months old."

April 22. Laſt Thurſday the brig Cabot, of 14 ſix pounders, Capt. Hynman, arrived here from New London, and brought a number of heavy cannon, &c. for the defence of this place, being part of the ſtores lately taken from N. Providence.

PROVIDENCE, *April* 15. Capt. Cooke, from Belfaſt, informs, that recruiting parties had been beating up there from September till January, to reinforce the miniſterial army in America, but that they had only enliſted ten men. He further informs, that the Miniſtry's plan of ſending commiſſioners to America is dropped.

Tueſday laſt Capt. Packard arrived here from the Weſt Indies; he ſailed from this port the 12th of February laſt, and on the 11th ult. off St. Euſtatia, was taken by the Pomona frigat, of 22 guns, and carried to St. Kitt's. He informs that the Argo, of 28 guns, cruiſes off St. Euſtatia with the Pomona; that an armed pilot boat is ſtationed between St. Euſtatia and St. Martin's, that a number of frigates are cruiſing among the Windward iſlands.

Between 20 and 30 ſail of American veſſels had been taken and carried into Antigua, 17 of which had been condemned the 13th of March. Among the latter were three veſſels from Virginia, which had on board certificates ſigned by Lord Dunmore, ſetting forth that the owners were friends to Government; alſo another from New York, having a like certificate from Vandeput, of the Aſia man of war. The maſters were told that the colonies were in a ſtate of rebellion, and that no diſtinction would be made between the property of Whigs and Tories.

The following is a copy of a letter (without a date) found at the quarters of the Adjutant General in BOSTON, *after the late flight of the miniſterial troops from that town, written to ſome perſon in* ENGLAND, *viz.*

"DEAR SIR,

"I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your very kind favour per Capt. Chads. It is a long time ſince I did myſelf the honour of writing to you. So melancholy has been the aſpect of affairs; and this town, the only ſpot of ground his Majeſty is in poſſeſſion of in all the rebellious colonies, has been in ſuch imminent hazard of being loſt, that I could not bear to write on the ſubject. From the 19th of April to this day we have been, and ſtill are, cloſe ſhut up by a numerous enemy, quartered 20 miles round, from all ſupplies and all intelligence. In your letter you ſeem to think, that Great Britain has ſent over troops and ſhips enough to finiſh this buſineſs: Was you here now, and acquainted with the ſpirit that prevails throughout this continent, from the eaſtern part of this province to South Carolina, you would think as vigorous an exertion was neceſſary, to ſave the colonies, as has ever been made by her in any war ſhe ever had. The troops that firſt ſurrounded this town were all volunteers, ſince which they have been enliſting an army, which has filled up very faſt: Theſe relieve the volunteers. All their fiſhermen are, immediately on their arrival, hauled up, and the men enliſt. Connecticut and Rhode Iſland have alſo raiſed armies. They are paid with paper money, emitted by the ſeveral governments, which obtains a general credit, and will purchaſe any thing among themſelves. The Continental Congreſs is now ſitting: We can get little or no intelligence from them. There is great reaſon to fear that the violent amongſt them will bear down every thing before them, and that their meaſures will be altogether hoſtile."

NEW LONDON, *April* 12. Commodore Hopkins has brought in Mr. Brown, Governor of the Bahama iſlands; Mr. Babbage, Secretary of that province, one of the Council, and a half-pay officer; alſo Mr. Irving, a Mandamus Counſellor of South Carolina, and Receiver of his Majeſty's quitrents.

April 15. Laſt Saturday Capt. Samuel Champlin arrived here in 27 days from St. Euſtatia, with a quantity of powder and warlike ſtores. Off the capes of Virginia, he was brought to by a ſchooner tender of 6 carriage and 12 ſwivel guns, and ordered to lie under her ſtern till ſome people could be put on board (there being at that time a heavy ſea) however, the wind ſhifting and blowing a hard gale, he got clear of them, after being nine hours under their care, and proceeded on his voyage. Three days after, off the middle of Long Iſland, he was attacked by a ſloop tender of 12 ſwivel guns, and between 20 and 30 men: The tender diſcharged about 40 ſwivels and 60 ſmall arms at Capt. Champlin, who, with 5 ſwivel guns and 16 men, beat her off, and chaſed her 30 hours, but could not get up with her. When Capt. Champlin was attacked by the firſt mentioned veſſel, he threw over ſome letters he had for the members of the Continental Congreſs.

April 19. Wedneſday laſt Montfort Brown, Eſq; Governor of New Providence, Mr. Babbage, Secretary of that province, Mr. Irving, one of the Council of S. Carolina, and a number of other priſoners, brought in by Admiral Hopkins, were carried to Windham, under an eſcort.

HARTFORD, *April* 8. A Gentleman in Boſton writes his Lady in this place, that before the miniſterial fleet ſailed from Nantaſket, the Tory refugees ſent a petition to the ſelectmen, praying for liberty to return, promiſing to reſign up all their effects, and ſubmit their perſons to the mercy of the General; but the petition was treated with the contempt it merited.

April 15. By a Gentleman from Albany, who came to town yeſterday, we are informed that all the troops deſtined for Quebec, who had been detained at Albany ſome time paſt, not being able to croſs the lakes, had marched to the place of their deſtination. The battalion from this colony marched on Wedneſday ſe'nnight; and the firſt and ſecond battalions of Pennſylvanians, and the Jerſey Blues, on Thurſday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday following, and that the General officers, appointed to the northern department, together with the commiſſioners from Philadelphia, had paſſed through Albany for Canada.

WATERTOWN, *April* 8. Laſt Friday ſe'nnight Captain Jolly Allen, late a ſhopkeeper in Boſton, with ſome other Tories, beſides women and children, in a ſloop, ran a ſhore on the back of Cape Cod; thinking he had got into the harbour of Halifax. This is a valuable prize being laden with piece goods and ſome caſh.

We hear, that on Wedneſday laſt the Rev. Preſident, Fellows, and Overſeers of Harvard College, waited on his Excellency General Waſhington, with an addreſs, conferring on him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

April 15. Laſt Thurſday three boats, with 26 hands, took a ſnow bound from Grenada to Boſton, James Fuz maſter, and carried her into Cohaſſet. Her cargo conſiſt sof 354 puncheons of rum, 49 barrels of ſugar, 10 barrels of coffee, 3 tons of hay, ſome wood, and about 10 barrels of pork and beef—a valuable prize.

It is abſolutely fact, that the Doctors of the diabolical miniſterial butchers, when they evacuated Boſton, intermixed and left 26 weight of arſenic with the medicines which they left in the Alms Houſe.

The following form of a letter was found among the papers of Crean Bruſh, who was taken in his flight from Boſton to Halifax, and laſt week brought before the Honourable Council.

"SIR,

"The movement of the troops from Boſton to Canada, is the only meaſure which aſſures ſucceſs in the reduction of America to due obedience, which I truſt, Sir, you will remember to have been an obſervation of mine to you in 1765. From the frontiers of that province the troops can with great facility poſſeſs the interior fertile country, which forms the great object of the rebels reſources, and by throwing the diſaffected inhabitants in crowds upon an already exhauſted and almoſt barren ſea coaſt, and keeping them confined there they muſt be reduced by famine, without a blow, provided a proper fleet is ſtationed on the coaſt of the Atlantic, to harraſs them on that quarter, and prevent foreign ſuccours. The rivers, lakes, and ſtreams, connected with, and contiguous to, the river St. Lawrence, muſt be the channels through which this deſireable object is to be accompliſhed; the river Kenebeck, whoſe ſource, and that of the river Shaudier, emptying into the St. Lawrence river, a few miles above Quebec; the Saco river, which ſeparates New Hampſhire from the province of Main; the river Merrimack, riſing about lat. 43; the river Connecticut, whoſe ſource is in about lat. 46, near the lake de St. Francois, in the river St. Lawrence, Hudſon's, Suſquehannah, Delaware, and Ohio rivers, with the lakes forming thoſe rivers and ſtreams iſſuing into them.

"Far on the banks of theſe lakes, rivers and ſtreams, are the fertile lands, and the whole ſettlements in the interior parts are chiefly formed on them. You will be pleaſed, Sir, to excuſe the liberty I have already taken, and indulge me until I have laid before you the method I would purſue in taking poſſeſſion of any capital river; which, if it furniſhes a hint that may facilitate the operations on any other, I ſhould eſteem myſelf very happy. The plan I would lay down relates only to the river Connecticut, an object of the greateſt conſequence, as it forms the gainery of Maſſachuſetts Bay and Connecticut.——And I requeſt you may believe that what I advance is not founded on mere ſpeculative knowledge, founded on maps, but from the actual experience of many years traverſing that river from its mouth to lat. 45, where I had an opportunity of thoroughly inſpecting its falls, fiſhing places and paſſes.

"Upon a ſuppoſition therefore, that the body of regulars on this expedition conſiſts of 1500 men, the like number of Canadians, and 100 Indians, with arms, ammunition, and ſix ſmall field-pieces, the whole to proceed together from Quebec to lake de St. Francois, with about 150 horſes, or more if poſſible, and birch canoes ſufficient to carry ſuch proviſions and light baggage as may be neceſſary. The diſtance from the lake de St. Francois to the ſource of Connecticut river is about ſix days march, and in this the whole difficulty conſiſts. However the Canadians, who are good ax-men, covered by an advanced party, and Indian guides, might cut out ſuch fallen timber as may lay acroſs the path, and fill up ſuch gullies with logs and earth as would otherwiſe obſtruct the march of the artillery. Immediately on entering the ſettled townſhips on Connecticut river, a printed paper to the purport or effect following might be diſtributed." [*Here ends the letter.*]

NEW YORK, *April* 22. Wedneſday laſt the Lady of his Excellency General Waſhington, arrived here from Boſton.

Brigadier General Green's brigade arrived here from Cambridge by way of New London the ſame day.

Yeſterday Brigadier General Thompſon ſet out for Canada, with Patterſon's, Bond's, Greighton's, and Poor's regiments of the continental troops that lately arrived here from Cambridge.

The following is a liſt of the continental fleet at New London, April 18th.-----Ship Alfred, Hopkins, 32 guns. Ship Columbus, Whipple, 28 guns. Brig Cabot, Hopkins, jun. 14 guns. Brig Andrew Doria, Biddle, 14 guns. Sloop Providence, Hazard, 12 guns. Bomb brig (prize retaken) 10 guns. Schooner (prize retaken) 8 guns. Sloop (prize retaken) 6 guns. New Haven brig, 16 guns. Total guns 140 -------In Rhode Iſland, two row-gallies, two 18 pounders, and four 9, each.

April 25. We have information from good authority, that the miniſterial fleet is arrived at Halifax; and that the Tories are in the greateſt diſtreſs, and can ſcarcely get ſhelter from the weather.

We hear from Sandy Hook, that ſixteen men from one of the ſhips of war, having landed there in order to get water, they had all got into an upper room in the light-houſe, where they were carouſing; when a party of the New Jerſey militia ſurpriſed them, and, raking away the lower part of the ſtairs, made them all priſoners, burnt their boat, and filled up the well.

Commodore Hopkins, with his fleet, has left New London on a cruiſe.

Extract of a letter from BOSTON, *April* 13.

"Laſt Monday the remains of the brave General Warren were interred at Boſton. Col. Phiney's regiment marched firſt, with drums and fifes in mourning; then the Free Maſons, the remains, the relations, friends, and town's people. They repaired to the King's chapel. Dr. Cooper prayed. Mr. Morton delivered a funeral oration, cloſed with a ſolemn funeral dirge.—— The General's remains were known by two artificial teeth faſtened in with gold wire, and by being found under the remains of a perſon buried in trouſers, agreeable to the account given by one who was well acquainted with that circumſtance."

April 18. By Capt Bell, in eleven days from St. Martin's, we learn, that 15 ſail of French ſhips of the line, and ſeveral frigates, had arrived at Martinico, from Old France, a few days before he ſailed.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 23. A letter from an officer on board the continental fleet at New London, April 18, ſays, "We ſail this day for Rhode Iſland, where we expect to have a ſmart engagement with the Scarborough of 20 guns, and a tranſport of 18 guns. Wallace thought proper to take his departure from Newport, and it is imagined he is gone for Halifax."

Extract of a letter from NEW YORK, *April* 22.

"A Philadelphia Captain, whoſe veſſel loaded with flour was ſeized at the eaſtward, was put on ſhore at Nantucket, ſaw a ſhip at a loſs in a fog, manned three whale boats and took her: She was almoſt new; belonged to London, had been to the Weſt Indies, and had 200 puncheons of rum, ſugar, coffee, &c. on board, for the miniſterial army. Information was given that a tender was on ſhore at Rockaway, on Saturday General Putnam diſpatched 200 men with two field pieces, to take her; have not heard from them yet. The Phœnix, and the ſmall fry, have ſailed from the Hook, we know not where.

Extract of a letter from LONDON, *December* 23, 1775.

"Lord George Germaine has enliſted himſelf into the miniſterial cauſe; he is eſteemed, in point of abilities, inferior to none in the nation. [He is greater in the *cabinet* than in the *field*.] He appears ſanguine of ſucceſs, and declared in his firſt ſpeech as Miniſter, that "ſuch terms ſhould be offered to America as ſhe might receive with ſafety, and ſuch as Great Britain might offer without depreciating her dignity; if, after that, they ſhould continue rebellious, he pledged himſelf (vauntingly) to the Houſe, that he would find men and money abundantly ſufficient to reduce them;"—he ſaid "upon theſe terms he came into Adminiſtration, and he was determined to act accordingly."

In CONGRESS, *April* 11, 1776.

Reſolved, that it be recommended to the ſeveral Aſſemblies, Conventions and Committees or Councils of Safety of the United Colonies, to uſe their beſt endeavours in communicating to foreign nations, the Reſolution of Congreſs relative to trade.

April 16. WHEREAS much inconvenience may be derived to the public from Committees (other than the Committees of Safety in each colony) on the public poſt roads, ſtopping and opening the mails, and detaining letters from the conſtitutional poſt: It is therefore reſolved, that no committees, but the Council or Committee of Safety in each colony, or ſuch perſon as they ſhall, on extraordinary occaſions, authoriſe, ſhould ſtop the conſtitutional poſt, open the mail, or detain any letters therefrom.

Extracts from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

BALTIMORE, *May* 1. By a Gentleman arrived here yeſterday from Philadelphia, by the way of Hamburg, we are informed, that the Rœbuck man of war, of 44 guns, in chaſing two inward bound veſſels from the Weſt Indies, up Delaware bay, ran aſhore on the ſhoals called the Hen and Chickens, where ſhe ſoon fell on her beam ends, when an expreſs was immediately deſpatched to Philadelphia, with information thereof, on which a brig of ſixteen 18 pounders, one ditto of fourteen 12 pounders, the Hornet ſloop of 10 guns, and thirteen row-gallies, well armed and manned, were immediately ſent down the river to take proper care of her; and we hope in our next to congratulate our readers on her being moored at Philadelphia.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 11.

BY an expreſs from North Carolina, we have advice of the arrival of 8 tranſports with about 700 Britiſh troops, being part of a fleet of 45 ſail deſtined for that province, from England; the reſt were hourly expected.

The Nautilus ſloop of war, of 16 guns is arrived in Hampton Road.

Extract of a letter from CHARLESTOWN (South Carolina) *March* 30.

"We have adopted a new form of government in this colony. A Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Privy Council, Upper and Lower Houſe of Aſſembly, Chief Juſtice, Judges, Attorney General, Judge of the Admiralty, Secretary, Sheriffs, Regiſter, &c. are all appointed. John Rutledge is Preſident, Henry Lawrens Vice-Preſident, W. H. Drayton Chief Juſtice, &c. Thurſday was the day of inauguration, when there was a grand proceſſion from the State Houſe to the Exchange, where the Preſident and Vice-Preſident's commiſſions were read and approved of by the acclamations of hundreds, firing of cannon, &c. The new conſtitution is ſaid only to be a temporary expedient. This form is much approved of, as matters are expected to go on nearly in the old channel; but I do not think *independency* will ever go down here. ——It is ſaid that General Clinton paſſed by our bar two days ago.——Capt. Tufts came in to-day with a tender, which Capt. Turpin took about ten days ago."

*** *Our readers are requeſted to remember, that* FRIDAY *the 17th inſtant is the day appointed by the Congreſs for a* GENERAL FAST.

Deaths.] Mr. FRANCIS FRANKLIN DUNLAP (an amiable youth) ſon of the Rev. William Dunlap.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Suſſex* County, about two Years ago, a Negro Fellow named JIM, about 24 Years old, of a yelloviſh Complexion, is bow legged, has a remarkable long Head, his Hair was nicely trimmed when he went away, and his fore Teeth are very open. As it is probable the ſaid Slave may be ſtolen, or detained by ſome Villain, from the Length of Time he has been gone, any Perſon who will bring me the ſaid ſlave, or convict the Thief (if ſtolen) ſhall receive the above Reward from

4 THOMAS HUSON.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from *Samuel Cobb's*, in *Amelia*, the 7th of *March*, TWO HORSES, *viz.* a CHESTNUT SORREL about 4 Feet 10 Inches high, with a Blaze Face, ſome of his Feet white, and ſome remarkable dark Spots on his off Buttock; the other a BAY, about the ſame Height, with a Blaze Face, and carries his head, when rode, very ſtraight. Neither of them are branded that I know of. Whoever delivers them to me in *Cumberland* County ſhall have 10 Dollars Reward, or (if ſtolen) 10l. on Conviction of the Thief.

EDWARD MUMFORD.

CAMBRIDGE, *April* 4.

Since our laſt the Selectmen of the town of Boſton waited upon his Excellency General WASHINGTON with the following addreſs, viz.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Selectmen of Boſton, in behalf of themſelves and fellow citizens, with all grateful reſpect, congratulate your Excellency on the ſucceſs of your military operations, in the recovery of this town from an enemy, collected from the once reſpected Britons, who, in this inſtance, are characterized by malice and fraud, rapine and plunder, in every trace left behind them.

Happy are we, that this acquiſition has been made with ſo little effuſion of human blood, which, next to the Divine favour, permit us to aſcribe to your Excellency's wiſdom, evidenced in every part of the long beſiegement.

If it be poſſible to enhance the noble feelings of that perſon, who, from the moſt affluent enjoyments, could throw himſelf into the hardſhips of a camp to ſave his country, uncertain of ſucceſs, it is then poſſible this victory will heighten your Excellency's happineſs, when you conſider you have not only ſaved a large, elegant, and once populous city from total deſtruction; but relieved the few wretched inhabitants from all the horrors of a beſieged town, from the inſults and abuſes of a diſgraced and chagrined army, and reſtored many inhabitants to their quiet habitations, who had fled for ſafety to the boſom of their country.

May your Excellency live to ſee the juſt rights of America ſettled on a firm baſis, which felicity we ſincerely wiſh you, and at a late period may that felicity be changed into happineſs eternal.

JOHN SCOLLAY, TIMOTHY NEWELL, THOMAS MARSHALL, SAMUEL AUSTIN, OLIVER WENDELL, JOHN PITTS, Selectmen of Boſton.

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq; General of the united forces in America.

His Excellency's ANSWER.

To the Selectmen and citizens of Boſton.

Gentlemen,

YOUR congratulations, on the ſucceſs of the American arms, give me the greateſt pleaſure.

I moſt ſincerely rejoice with you on your being once more in the quiet poſſeſſion of your former habitations; and, what greatly adds to my happineſs, that this deſirable event has been effected with ſo little effuſion of human blood.

I am exceedingly obliged by the good opinion you are pleaſed to entertain of my conduct. Your virtuous efforts in the cauſe of freedom, and the unparalelled fortitude with which you have ſuſtained the greateſt of all human calamities, juſtly entitle you to the grateful remembrance of your American brethren; and I heartily pray that the hand of tyranny may never more diſturb your repoſe; and that every bleſſing of a kind Providence may give happineſs and proſperity to the town of Boſton.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Serious QUESTIONS addreſſed to the CONGRESS, and all other legiſlative bodies in *America*.

1. DO not the tyrants of Europe think they have a right to diſpoſe of their ſubjects in the ſame manner that a farmer in this country diſpoſes of his live ſtock?——2. Have not the inhabitants of Poland been divided between Auſtria, Pruſſia, and Ruſſia without their conſent?——3. Did not the Court of Spain lately exchange St. Domingo for Louiſiana, and were not many of the French ſubjects in the latter country impriſoned, and put to death, for refuſing to ſubmit to the Spaniſh government?——4. Did not the Genoeſe ſell Corſica to the Court of France, and has not France (after many unſucceſsful attempts to conquer that iſland) ſince diſpoſed of it to the King of Sardinia?——5. Do not all parties agree that the Court of Britain will ſoon find that it is impoſſible to ſubdue, or govern America by force?——6. Will not miſtaken notions of dignity, revenge, and a deſpotiſm rendered furious by diſappointment, lead the ſaid Court to adopt the *partition ſpirit* of the times, and to divide the American colonies with the other powers of Europe?——7. Is it not probable that Ruſſia in refuſing the twenty thouſand ſhe had promiſed to the King of Britain is waiting only for an offer of a ſhare in the dominion of the colonies after they are ſubdued?——8. Has not Mr. Rigby (one of the abandoned junto of St. James's) declared in the Houſe of Commons that Canada was a dead weight upon the empire?——9. Have not the Miniſtry (deſpairing of the reduction of the colonies) employed Dean Tucker to prove that the independence of ſaid colonies would be an immenſe advantage to Great Britain?——10. Suppoſe France ſhould grow weary in liſtening to our *whining* cries after our MOTHER COUNTRY, and inſtead of ſtriking a blow to draw off the Britiſh armies and fleets from our coaſts, ſhould accept of Canada as a condition of neutrality, and upon the condition of her conquering it?——11. Suppoſe the ſouthern colonies ſhould be offered to Spain on condition of her neutrality, or aſſiſtance in the reduction of them?——12. Suppoſe the campaign of the year 1777 ſhould open with Ruſſian, French, Britiſh, and Spaniſh armies on our coaſts, what would be our ſituation?——13. Is there any time in which a nation or people can form alliances, or declare themſelves *free*, to greater advantage than when their affairs are in a proſperous condition?——14. Should the American colonies neglect the preſent critical moment of aſſerting and ſecuring their freedom, is it not probable that a few months will put it out of their power of doing it for ever?——15. What muſt we think of thoſe men who uſe their influence in Aſſemblies and in the Congreſs, to obtain colony inſtructions to prevent the Delegates from aſſenting to the only poſſible meaſure that can ſave the colonies from ruin?——16. Will not all the blood that ſhall be ſhed in America, after the next ſix months, lie at their doors?——17. Are not all inſtructions to oppoſe meaſures leading to independence big with as much folly as miſchief?——18. Does not every meaſure of the Congreſs, except ſubmiſſion, lead directly or indirectly to independence?——19. Conſidering that we are now *totally* independent of Great Britain in every act of government, will not the inſtructions of our Aſſemblies convey, to the Court of Britain and the other European courts, ideas of the BASEST HYPOCRISY in the colonies?——20. If it ſhould be diſcovered next fall that a declaration of independence this ſpring would have terminated the war, or removed it from our borders, what will be the feelings of thoſe men who NOW oppoſe it by provincial inſtructions?——21. Will their factious zeal then be called patriotiſm, or will their avarice, ambition, and ſervility, then be characterized by the courtly phraſes of TIMIDITY, or WEAK NERVES?——22. Does not the fate of the fugitive or deſerted Tories in Boſton and New York furniſh a uſeful leſſon to all rulers not to oppoſe the tide of popular prejudices, and to rely no more upon the protection of Britiſh arms?——23. Conſidering the perfidy and obſtinacy of the King, is not a declaration of independence of the Crown as *juſt* a meaſure *now* as a declaration of an independence upon the Parliament was ſome years ago?——24. Is it not *now* equally neceſſary to our ſecurity and happineſs?——25. Will it not be *juſt*, therefore, hereafter to confound the folly and fate of thoſe who oppoſe the former, with thoſe who have oppoſed the latter?

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAYED from Mr. *Richard Gregory's*, in *Glouceſter* County, the firſt of *January* laſt, a BLACK HORSE about 4 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, 7 Years old, branded on the near Shoulder with the Bottom of a Bell, which nearly forms a Square, and on the near Buttock with a large Dot. I will give a Reward of 30s. to any Perſon who delivers the ſaid Horſe to Mr. *Richard Gregory*, or to me in *Caroline*.

ANTHONY NEW.

MILNER's, *April* 10, 1776.

EARLY in *May* I propoſe going to the *Weſt Indies* for a few Months. Thoſe who have any Claim againſt *Michael* and *John Wallace* and Company will pleaſe to apply for Payment; and it will be obliging in thoſe who are indebted to them to call and ſettle their Accounts, by Payment, or otherwiſe, as may be moſt convenient, before I go away, as there may not be any Perſon left to tranſact the Buſineſs in my Abſence.

MICHAEL WALLACE.

SUFFOLK, *April* 10, 1776.

I AM under the Neceſſity of ſailing for the *Weſt Indies* about the firſt of next Month, from whence I propoſe returning as ſoon as I poſſibly can.----As no Partner of the Houſe of *Gibſon, Donaldſon*, and *Hamilton*, will be in the Country after I ſail, I requeſt all thoſe who have any Claims againſt the ſaid Concern will apply before that Time, and they ſhall be paid. I ſhall take it extremely kind in thoſe indebted to the Concern, who have not yet ſettled their Accounts, if they will call and have them adjuſted, and ſettled by Specialties, or otherwiſe, as may be moſt expedient.

DOUGLAS HAMILTON.

To be SOLD *by the Subſcribers, at their Stores in* PETERSBURG,

A QUANTITY of LISBON, TENERIFF, PORT, SHERRY, and MADEIRA WINES, of the beſt Qulity.----- LISBON by the Quarter Caſk, TENERIFF by the Pipe, PORT and SHERRY by the Dozen, and MADEIRA by the Gallon.

WILLIAM BEATTIE.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN.

BEDFORD, *April* 25, 1776.

WHEREAS I gave two Bonds, bearing Date the 27th of *September* 1774, each for the Sum of 25l. one payable the 20th of *May* 1776, the other the 20th of *May* 1777, to *Anthony Haden* of *Albemarle* County, in Conſideration of a certain Parcel of Land in *Bedford*: I hereby forewarn any Perſon from taking Aſſignments of the ſaid Bonds until the ſaid *Haden* makes me a legal Right to the ſaid Land.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND containing 400 Acres, with an Entry of 199 Acres adjoining the ſaid Land, lying on the Middle Fork of *Cunningham* Creek, in *Albemarle* County. The Plantation is in very good Order for Cropping, and has pretty good Buildings on it. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe the Land may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber, in the ſaid County, near the Courthouſe.

JOHN TANDY.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber, in *Brunſwick*, on *Nottoway* River, the 7th of *March*, a black MARE that is with Foal, inclinable to a Cheſtnut Colour, about 4 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, with a ſmall Star in her Forehead intermixed with white Hairs down to her Noſe, which appears to be a Snip; has ſome Saddle Spots, the Mane under the Bridle is cut and mixed with white Hairs, a dark Spot on her Rump about the Size of a Man's Hand; ſhe paces and trots, and is dockt. Alſo was ſtolen, at the ſame Time, a white Horſe about 4 Feet 7 Inches high, has a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, and branded, as well as I remember, on the near Shoulder W, on his near Buttock HG, on the off Shoulder and Buttock ↄ, and on his Jaw Something reſembling a Flower de Luce, trots and gallops very hard. Whoever delivers the Mare to me ſhall have 5l. Reward, and 40s. upon Delivery of the Horſe, or 10l. for the Horſes and Thief.

JOHN BANTON.

TAKEN up on *Little* River, in *Hanover*, a dark bay MARE about 9 Years old, 4 Feet 8¼ Inches high, has a Star in her Forehead about the Size of a Dollar, a few white Hairs down the Side of her Face and near the Root of her Tail, and paces altogether. She has been in the Neighbourhood ever ſince *October* laſt. Poſted, and appraiſed to 15l.

THOMAS BURCH HULET.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a BLACK MARE about 19 Years old, 4 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, with a large Star in her Forehead, a Snip on her Noſe, a roached Mane and Switch Tail, and branded on the near Buttock TE in a Piece. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l.

JOHN NEWTON.

TREASURY OFFICE, *April* 26, 1776.

MAJOR *George Lyne*, formerly appointed to ſign the Treaſury Notes of the Denomination of 20ſ. 12ſ6. 10ſ. 7ſ6. and 5ſ. being unable, through Sickneſs, to proſecute that Buſineſs, I have, purſuant to the Authority to me given by the General Convention, appointed Col. *John Dixon* to ſign the ſaid Notes.

RO. C. NICHOLAS, Treaſurer.

THE following Counties have not hitherto returned Liſts of the Number of their People; and as the Colony may receive Injury from the Want of a Return being ſoon made to Congreſs, it is hoped the Committees will procure the Liſts, to be taken and ſent by the Delegates to the next Convention.

Accomack, Albemarle, Amelia, Auguſta, Bedford, Botetourt, Brunſwick, Buckingham, Berkeley, Caroline, Charles City, Charlotte, Cheſterfield, Culpeper, Cumberland, Dunmore, Eſſex, Fauquier, Frederick, Fincaſtle, Goochland, Hampſhire, Hanover, Henrico, Iſle of Wight, King & Queen, Loudoun, Louiſa, Lunenburg, Middleſex, Mecklenburg, Nanſemond, Norfolk, Northampton, Orange, Pittſylvania, Prince Edward, Princeſs Anne, Southampton, Stafford, Surry, Suſſex, and *Warwick*,

EDMUND PENDLETON.

HALIFAX (*North Carolina*) *April* 12, 1776.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *Joſeph Montfort*, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate Payment, or give Bonds for their reſpective Balances. All thoſe who have Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make them known to 6

HENRY MONTFORT, Executor.

STRAYED from the Subſcriber, on *Rappahannock* River, in the upper End of *Caroline*, the 24th of *January*, a BAY HORSE four Years old, about 4 feet 10 Inches high, branded I T, ſhod all-fours, and paces when rode. He was bred in the upper End of *Culpeper* near *Thorn's Gap*. I have been informed ſuch a Horſe was ſeen following a Waggon that was going over the Mountains. Whoever brings me the ſaid Horſe ſhall have forty Shillings Reward.

HANNAH BATTAILE.

HAMPDEN-SIDNEY, *April* 16, 1776.

THE Students at the Academy increaſe ſo faſt, that I cannot pretend to furniſh Beds for any conſiderable Number more. Thoſe Gentlemen who ſend their Sons hereafter will do me, and perhaps themſelves, a Favour by ſending Beds with them. It can be no great Trouble to them, if two Gentlemen will agree to ſend their Children together, to furniſh and convey a Bed at their common Expence. I find it will be too chargeable for me to provide this Article at the Rate I have hitherto done, as young Perſons are leſs diſpoſed to be careful of the Property of another than of their own.

PHIL. HOLCOMBE, Steward.

N. B. I will give good Encouragement to a Man who underſtands cooking, and managing the Buſineſs of the Kitchen and Table in ſuch a large Family.

FOR SALE,

SEVEN Hundred and fifty five Acres of LAND in *Buckingham*, lying on both Sides of *Bridle* Creek, which is remarkably good for Tobacco and Hemp, affords good Meadow Ground, and has about 50 Acres cleared, under a good Fence. The Terms may be known by applying to the Subſcriber, about five Miles below the Head of *Appamattox* River.

PETER PATTESON.

April 25, 1776.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from *Williamſburg*, about three Weeks ago, a DARK BAY MARE about 4 Feet 6 Inches high, branded on the near Buttock I G. She has got a Fiſtula on her Withers, and has a long Mane and Switch Tail. Whoever conveys the ſaid Mare to Mr. *Richard Charleton* in *Williamſburg*, or to my Plantation in *King William*, ſhall be handſomely rewarded by

THOMAS ELLIOTT.

Juſt come to Hand, and to be SOLD at this PRINTING-OFFICE,

A large and exact VIEW of the late

BATTLE at CHARLESTOWN,

Elegantly coloured, Price one Dollar.

Alſo an excellent MAP of

The preſent SEAT of CIVIL WAR,

Taken by an able Draughtſman who was on the Spot at the late Engagement. Price one Dollar.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Houſes and Lots wherein the Subſcriber now lives, in the Town of *Peterſburg*, conſiſting of a large Dwelling-Houſe, Storehouſe, and all convenient Outhouſes, in good Repair; a large Garden and Paſture adjoining, and the Situation equal to any in the Colony for Buſineſs. It is ſo well known, that a particular Deſcription is unneceſſary. Alſo a few Houſe Servants, Houſehold Furniture, &c. a Lot in the Town of *Peterſburg*, and 400 Acres of good Tobacco Land in *Charlotte*. The Purchaſers may have Poſſeſſion immediately, and the Payment made eaſy by giving approved Security.——As I intend leaving the Colony, thoſe who have any Demands againſt me are deſired to apply for Payment; and all Perſons indebted, it is hoped, will either diſcharge their Accounts, or think it reaſonable to give Security.

As the Purchaſers of the Land in *Ward's Fork*, belonging to *John Lidderdale*, Eſq; of *London*, are in ſome doubt of their having a Right, this is to inform them, that the Deeds will be ſent, properly executed, with an Acknowledgment of Mrs. *Lidderdale's* Right of Dower, when the Times will admit of an Opportunity, and may be aſſured of having a moſt undoubted Title made them. They will likewiſe pleaſe to obſerve, that the Deeds will not be recorded till the Money is paid, agreeable to the Terms of Sale. And if any of the Purchaſers are in Doubt of my being properly authoriſed to make Sale of the Lands, they may be fully ſatisfied at the Secretary's Office, where the Power of Attorney is recorded.

(12) RICHARD HANSON.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, two red and white STEERS, marked with a ſmooth Crop in each Ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

COMMITTED to *Eſſex* Gaol, a Negro Man who ſays his Name is JESSE, and that he belongs to Mr. *Robert Napper* of *Albemarle*. The Owner is deſired to prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away.

ALICE EMERSON, Gaoler.

COMTITTED to *Eſſex* Gaol, a Negro Man who ſays his Name is GABRIEL, and that he belongs to Mr. *Robert Payne* of *Goochland*. The Owner is deſired to prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away.

ALICE EMERSON, Gaoler.

COMMITTED to *Eſſex* Gaol, a Negro Man who ſays his Name is DANIEL, and that he belongs to Mr. *Robert Payne* of *Albemarle*. The Owner is deſired to prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away.

ALICE EMERSON, Gaoler.

RUN away from the Vineyard, a little below *Williamſburg*, a Negro Man named SAUNDY, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, about 27 Years old, knock kneed; had on, when he went away, a dark red *Newmarket* Coat. I have been informed he is lurking about *Williamſburg*. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have 15s. Reward, beſides what the law allows.

tf ANDREW ESTAVE.

TO BE SOLD,

THE PLANTATION where I now live, containing 320 Acres of Land, ſituated about three Miles above *Peterſburg*, whereon is a large new Brick Dwelling-Houſe 54 Feet by 32, with four Rooms and a ſtuſh Paſſage below Stairs, and five Rooms above, very commodiouſly contrived, and the Building well executed; a Brick Kitchen 32 Feet by 16, two Rooms below and two above Stairs, with all other neceſſary Offices in good Repair, and ſeveral Orchards of the beſt Kinds of Fruit Trees. This Seat being well known, I think a more accurate Deſcription unneceſſary. The Time of Payment will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer, and the Terms known by applying to Mr. *Thomas Ruffin*, or

tf ROBERT NEWSUM.

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